NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place,-ITALIAN OPERA-WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-THE OCTOROOF WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.-Tun Kin

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway. - SETEN SONS. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- STICKNEY'S NATIONAL

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - Da and

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad way.—Who STRUCK BILLY PATERSON? HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 650

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway. CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 535 Broadway.-Songs

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING ROOM ENTENTAINMENTS BALLETS, PANTONIMES, FARCES, AC AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. -Songs, BAL

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery. -METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Broadway. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 72) Broadway. -ALLEGHANIANS AND New York, Monday, October 28, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

The great naval and military expedition which has been for some time preparing and assembling from different points, sailed from Hampton Roads vesterday for its destination. The squadron is composed of no less than a hundred vessels. The naval portion is under the command of Commodore Samuel F. Dupont, and the military portion is commanded by Gen. Thomas W. Sherman. The appearance of this fleet as it left Fortress Monroe vesterday is described as one of the most magnificent scenes in the annals of American history.

When the fleet is a proper time at sea it is our inention to give a few facts connected with this grand expedition which it would be manifestly enwise to make public at the present time. We publish to-day some highly interesting news

rom the South, gathered from rebel sources; among other things the circular of Mr. Memminger, the Secretary of the Treasury under the rebel covernment, relative to the produce loan, and the sppeal of the cotton planters for relief. Mr. Memninger, in the name of the Cabinet, declines to grant any relief-either by the purchase of the totton crop or an advance upon its hypothecated alue. He declares that the South, being now enraged in a gigantic war, needs money and no slanters' notes or produce, and explains that what he government requires is a loan from the slanters, secured by Treasury notes, which now orm the currency of the Confederate States. He dvises the planters to apply to the sanks for relief, and recommends them o apply themselves in future to the han to that of cotton. The proceedings of he Southern Commercial Convention at Macon 3a., also form part of our Southern news to-day and they are very significant, from the fact that series of resolutions, tending to cut off the trade etween the North and South, and New York in articular, were tabled, upon motion of General duff Green, on the ground that their adoption rould prolong the war, and render impossible he reconstruction of commercial and financial reations between the North and South. The imporunity of the cotton planters on the one hand, and he rejection of these resolutions on the other, we eceive as indications of a growing discontent with he rebel government among the commercial classes t the South, and as evidences of a desire to esume the old commercial relations with the forth, which, for so many years, ministered to the rosperity and grandeur of both sections of the

Our army in Western Virginia continues to be ctively employed. Brigadier Gen. Kelly attacked tomney on Friday night, after a march from New reek, and completely routed the rebels, taking ome prisoners, three pieces of cannon and all heir wagons and camp equipage, with a very rifling loss on our side. The rebels retreated to-'ards Winchester. We give to-day Gen. Kelly's fficial report of this brilliant affair to General cott, which, it is said, greatly elated the veteran ommander-in-chief.

Information reached the government yesterday hat the rebel army in front of Washington has een divided, in expectation of an attack by our press at other points. A large body had gone to eesburg, where General Gustavus W. Smith comands, fearing a renewal of the attack by General tanks' column, and an immense force has been oncentrated at Norfolk, it was supposed, in antiipation that our naval expedition was to make a emonstration in that quarter. The main body of he enemy is still at Centreville, as previously scertained. Along our lines there was no change esterday.

We give to-day the story concerning the origin f the reconnoissance at Ball's Bluff on Monday est, from which it would seem that General Stone cted without the direct orders of General McClelan, whose instructions were to watch closely the novements of the rebels, as he expected to force hem into making a demonstration by the advance f General McCall from Drainsville towards Leesurg, but he did not contemplate the crossing of he river by any of Stone's division. Every effort. owever, was made by General McClellan to suport the troops of General Baker, upon learning hat they had crossed the Potomac, by ordering be advance of General McCall from Langley's, to

harass the enemy in the rear; but a despatch rom General Stone informed him that it would avail nothing, as his troops were then recrossing the river.

A despatch was received in St. Louis yesterday, from Major General Fremont, dated from his head. quarters near Homansville, stating that his guard, headed by Major Seagoyne, made a dashing charge upon a body of rebels 2,000 strong, in their camp at Springfield, and drove them from the town; and after planting the national flag on the Court House, withdrew to a reinforcement which was approaching to join him. General Fremont states that his advance would occupy Springfield on Saturday

THE NEWS.

The United States steamers Powhatan, Porter, and Iroquois, Palmer, in search of the privateer Sumter; also the San Jacinto, Wilkes, on a cruise and home, were all at St. Thomas October 14. All

The captain of the British brig Spartan, at St.

Thomas October 12, from Rio Janeiro, reports having, on October 5, been chased twelve hours, in latitude nineteen, longitude forty-seven, by a steamer, bark rigged, round stern; had no sails higher than topgallant sails. After being overtaken was boarded, but, being an English vessel, was allowed to proceed. She had a large American ensign flying during the whole time. The fficers of the steamer would not tell her name, or what their business was. The captain of the brig, on arriving at St. Thomas, was invited on board of one of our men-of-war, and, seeing a painting of the privateer Sumter on board, pronounced her as being the same vessel that boarded him. She was very light, and could not have had much coal in. Our correspondent at Ponce, P. R., writing on Oct. 12, says:—"The communications between this island and that of Cuba are of daily occurrence. The cruising in these waters of Spanish men-of-wa vessels is attracting general attention, and the well informed and better initiated in government affairs state that as soon as the French fleet arrives both will sail for Vera Cruz. The fate of Mexico is sealed, and it is generally believed here that a monarchy will be immediately established there, and Prince Napoleon will be king. The crops loo most favorable, particularly the cane, and the yield of sugar will be very large. No privateers here.

The recent battle on the Potomac is called by a variety of names, such as Ball's Bluff Ball's Cliff Bull's Bluff, Edwards' Ferry and Leesburg. The Republican State Committee of

Business extremely dull.'

setts have nominated John Nesmith for Lieutenant Governor, and Dwight Foster for Attorney General, the places of Edward Dickinson and Josiah G.

Abbott, who declined to run.

Alexander R. Boteler, William Smith, (better known as "Extra Billy," r Robert E. Scott, Roger A. Pryor, D. J. Godwin, James Lyons, George W. Randolph, William H. McFarland and John R. Kilby are among the candidates for the rebel Congress

Governor Pierpont has ten regiments organized in Western Virginia, and ready to take the field as soon as the government will furnish them arms. A violent storm occurred on Lake Huron on th 22d inst., by which a number of grain loaded vessels were driven ashore, some of which were

Governor Moore has called an extra session of the Legislature of Alabama, which is to assemble in Montgomery to-day.

tures, continuing to wear the same quiet aspect. The sales were confined to about 200 bales, without change in quotations. The flour market was bueyant and more active, including sales both on the spot and for future felivery. Sales closed at an advance of 5c. a 10c. per barrel. Wheat was in good request and sales active closing at an advance of 1c. a 2c. per bushel. Corn was also firmer and in good request. ping lots of good Western mixed, for port, sold at 59c. a 60c., and some lots were reported as high as 61c. per bushed. Pork was firm, with sales of mess at \$15.25 a \$15.75, and at \$9.75 a \$10 for prime. Sugars were steady, within the current quotations of the week, with sales of 600 hhds. and 614 rales of 3.500 bags Rio at about 15 Mc. Freights to Liver To Havre they were firm, with fair engagements, at 24c

in Public Opinion-Reconstruction of

Commercial Relations With the North. We publish to-day news from the South the significance of which cannot be overlooked, and the tendency of which, in the direction of a settlement of the present war, arising from the discontent of certain classes in the Southern States, and the necessities of Southern commerce and prosperity, now utterly prostrated s at once suggested.

In the first place we have a circular issued on the 17th inst. by the Secretary of the Treasury under the rebel government at Richmond, Mr. Memminger, to the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the produce loan, in reply to what is evidently a cry for relief from the cotton planters. It would appear that the planters, seriously oppressed as they are by the blockade, have appealed to the government either to purchase the entire cotton crop of the year, or to make an advance upon its hypothecated value. To both of these proposals Mr. Memminger declines to accede, remarking at the same time that "they demand that a new government, yet struggling for existence, should reject all the lessons of experience, and undertake that which no government, however long established, has yet succeeded in effecting:" and the experiment, he says, is proposed, moreover, to a government engaged in a gigantic war, whose enemies are in possession of all the munitions and workshops that have been collected during forty-five years of peace; whose fleets have been built up at the joint expense of both North and South: who, with all these on hand, are compelled to spend nearly ten millions per week to carry on the war; and "can we," says Mr. Memminger, expect to contend with them at less than half that expenditure?" He reminds the planters further, that it is not their notes and bonds, nor their produce, which the government requiresbut money, which is essential to its existence He declares the experiment of increasing the liability, and thus damaging the credit of the government, is too dangerous a one to be tried for the furtherance of any interest, even that of cotton; and he very plainly tells the planters that they must seek relief elsewhere.

And in what direction does he point for the remedy for their distress? Let the planters, he says, divert their labor from cotton, and take measures for the supply of winter crops. He recommends the increased cultivation of grain. and other agricultural products, and points to the money capital in Lauks and private hands as a ready resource.

Thus it is evident that the rebel government will not assist the planters, and it is equally apparent that the cotton lords of the outh see very little prospect of a speedy transmission of their staple to a foreign market by the opening of the blockaded ports. It is evident, moreover, that the rebei government into said port and send it off to Europe. The desires the substitution of a grain crop for that

British and French Ministers at Washington will scientific skill and progress would, at any other the young sady who made her first appearance in the

of cotton, looking, no doubt, to the prospect of a long war. Another portion of our Southern news to-day

comprises some very important proceedings in the Southern Commercial Convention at Macon, Georgia, which occured on the 18th inst. A series of resolutions were introduced by the members of what is known as the 'direct trade party," which were intended to strike a blow at the commerce of the North, and in an especial manner at "New York banking influence." It was proposed to impose a tax on Northern coastwise importations; to tax Northern exchange and Northern shipping; to remit duties upon all cargoes which run the blockade, and to open the ports to foreign merchandise. These resolutions were opposed by General Duff Green, on the grounds that their adoption would render impossible any adjustment with the North, would serve to prolong the war, and would prevent the reconstruction of commer-cial and financial relations between the North and South. These views, we are told, had great weight with the Convention, and the resolutions were at once laid upon the table.

Taking in connection these two significant facts—the uneasiness and evident alarm of the cotton interest all over the South, and the rejection of resolutions by the Commercial Convention, whose tendency was to delay the reconstruction of commercial relations with the Northern States, together with the recent declaration of independence by the people of North Carolina-it is not too much to conclude that a great revolution in public opinion is in progress throughout the South; that the masses of the Southern people, at least of those engaged in the commercial industry of that section, are losing confidence in the leaders of a rebellion which has brought distress and disaster upon every class in the community. And we infer from this condition of things that it only needs some vigorous and judicious application of the great military and naval force now at the command of the government at Washington to break the back of this monstrous rebellion, and restore the country to peace and prosperity.

Our Great Naval Expedition South-Opening of a Southern Cotton Port or

Our readers are aware that since the brilliant achievement at Hatteras Inlet the government has been industriously pushing forward, night and day, the work of a naval expedition for the South of great magnitude; that for some days past the ships-of-war and transports of this ex. nedition have been mustering at their appointed rendezvous near Fortress Monroe, and that the spectacle thus presented in Hampton Roads has been an imposing and sublime one. This powerful squadron is now at sea, en route for its Southern destination, having sailed on Saturday last in full force.

As to its destination and its objects we hop very soon to hear a cheering, satisfactory and glorious report. We have had the information and the facilities, for days and weeks past, as to the vessels-of-war, the gunboats and trans ports, the armament of the ships and the land forces comprehended in this important enterprise; but, in compliance with a reasonable request from the government, we have studiously abstained from the publication of any of these very important details. We have thus, in good faith, consulted the patriotic objects of this expedition, concurring in the expediency of keeping from the enemy, to the latest moment, not only the destination of the fleet, but its strength and the elements of which it is composed.

We can freely say now that it is the mos formidable naval expedition ever gotten up on this continent, and that for half a century there has been nothing equal to it in Europe excepting the Baltic and Black Sea squadrons o England and France in their late war with Russia. Of course, the objects of this formidable enterprise are of no triffing or secondary character. It is a movement which will "c the war into Africa"-that is, into the seaports of some of those States which are the head and front of this monstrous rebellion-a movement from which we anticipate a speedy South ern Union reaction among the people of the cotton States, and a speedy and complete collapse of secession, with all its atrocities, in the border slave States.

It is not, therefore, surprising that the people of our loyal States contemplate this seaboard expedition with a degree of interest, solicitude and confidence scarcely second to that which attaches to our grand army of the Potomac Any great success on the part of this naval en terprise will be almost equal to a crushing defeat of the grand rebel army of Virginia, and will probably lead to that result without much fighting, from the demoralization and dispersion of said army, should General McClellan deem it best to wait for some such broadside on the right flank of the rebel forces. We think it probable, too, that McClellan, though strong enough to march at once upon Beauregard, will await this fire upon the enemy's right flank and rear, as the signal for an advance upon Manas sas. With two or three of the seaports of the cotton States, between Wilmington and New Orleans, recaptured and garrisoned by the forces of the United States, the rebel forces in Virginia from the cotton States will inevitably hurry off home. This will end the reign of secession in Virginia; and, with Virginia thus gone by the board, this whole rebellion will speedily fall to pieces.

But this grand naval expedition has still another object in view, if we are not mistaken. It is the humane and charitable object of opening a Southern cotton port or two for the benefit of our suffering cotton planters at home, and of our Southern cotton manufacturers abroad. England and France, just now, are in great straits from their short supplies of bread and cotton. We, the people of the loyal States of this Union, are doing a beautiful and bountiful work of charity in suppplying to our utmost the hungry stomachs of the British islands and of the French empire from our surplus stores of provisions. This is something to be thankful for; and if, through this charity and the opening of a Southern cotton port or two, we can prevent a threatened insurrection in Manchester and an appeal to the barricades in Lyons, President Lincoln ought surely to rerive the grateful thanks of both Victoria and

The plan of opening the cotton ports of the South hardly needs an explanation. One of those ports, for example, will be reconquered by our arms, and protected by a sufficient detach ent of our land and naval forces. A notice will then be given to the surrounding cotton planters that, under the flag and authorities of the United States, they may bring their cotton

next be notified that, under the authority and limitations of our government, the ships of their respective countries may enter said port and receive their cargoes of cotton. Thus, for the relief of the cotton planter and cotton manufacturer, and the trader between them, we shall soon, in all probability, turn King Cotton himself against Jeff. Davis and his spurious government, and against Lord Palmerston and his shallow cotton and disunion confederates of England.

Such are the grand results we anticipate from this great naval enterprise of ours, southward bound. A decisive thrust in the flank of this Southern rebellion, its speedy overthrow in Virginia and all the border slave States, and a powerful ally in the cotton States, of King Cotton himself, in behalf of the blessings of the Union. Prosperous winds and glorious victories attend this great naval expedition.

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN NORTH CARO LINA.-Elsewhere will be found the reso lutions and declaration of independence re cently agreed to at a meeting of the inhabitants of Hyde county, North Carolina and of which we gave a brief synopsis the other day. The movement bears out what we have always asserted would be the case, that wherever a landing of federal troops could be effected on the Southern coast there would be an immediate rallying of the Union loving portion of the community round the old flag Gratifying as is this evidence of continued loyalty to the federal government on the part of the people of that part of North Carolina, it is to be regretted that it comes to us associated with gloomy tidings of the destitution of the inhabitants who live upon the Banks, and who have, as one of the results of rebellion, been deprived of their accustomed means of living which entirely depended upon their free intercourse with the mainland. They ap peal to the benevolence of the loyal North in their necessities, and bave selected one of their most influentia residents to represent their condition. That the appeal of Mr. Taylor will be generously responded to there can be but little doubt, particularly when it is once understood that it is from these people that these resolutions and this bill of grievances against the Southern confederacy emanate. The long list of wrongs embraced in the latter closes with the following:-"From these tyrants and public enemies we now dissever ourselves, and, with a full and lively sense of the responsibilities which our action devolves upon us, and reverently invoking the aid and guidance of Almighty God, we pledge to each other, for the maintenance of our solemn compact, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." The following was one of the resolutions adopted at the same meeting:-Resolved. That we hereby voluntarily and de liberately reaffirm our loyalty to the government of the United States, and express our un alterable attachment to the constitution, which is the basis of the Union founded by our fathers. These are evidently the sentiments not only of the suffering people of Hatteras, but of the majority of the citizens of the old Carolinas.

INGRATITUDE OF ENGLAND.—The contemptible jealousy of the government of Great Britain, in its relations with the United States, at the present time, presents a most striking contrast to the generosity and disinterested friendship with which Americans have treated the mother country, for over a quarter of a century. After the war of the Revolution, it is true that rem nants of bitterness remained, and continued to be prevalent during the greater part of a generation. When rebellion broke out, however, in Canada, in 1837, the bulk of popular sentiment throughout the United States, was, in the high est degree, friendly towards the British govern ment, and, on very many occasions, when coalitions have been formed among the despotisms of the European continent to overthrow the supremacy of England, our people have maninatural allies, to check the arrogance of the enemies of freedom. The attempts to enlist re cruits for the British army, during the Crimear war, excited, it is true, both surprise and indig nation, but these were of short duration, and, a the time of the insurrection in India, the sympa thy felt here with the English army in th East reached such a point that there were strong indications of a disposition to render active assistance to the British government When the news of the death of the gallan Havelock was received the flags of our ship ping were lowered, and it was regarded a almost a national calamity. The cuminating point of American attachment for England was attained, however, at the period of the arrival in this country of the Prince of Wales. Had he been the heir apparent to an American instend of a British crown the enthusiesm munifested could scarcely have been greater. He was greeted with ovations which elicited the grateful acknowledgments of Queen Victoria her self, and only in Richmond, and through the slave States, now in rebellion were indignitie offered to his person. But a year has claused since ministers in both houses of Parliament declared that every English heart must forever respond with grateful emotion to the conduct of the people of the United States, and what do we see? Every nerve strained, every intrigue em ployed to embarrass and thwart the policy of the administration; insolence and menace thrown into the teeth of the Secretary of State by the Minister from the Court of London at Washington; and armed assistance threatened to prevent the restoration of the integrity of the Union! It would be difficult to imagine a line of policy more disgraceful, mean and ungrateful than that which England is now pursuing towards the United States. THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.

The great enterprise which has just been consummated, in the spanning of our continent by a line of telegraph five thousand miles in length, has produced but comparatively little elation or excitement, when we con trast with it the immense sensation and rejoic ings caused by the transmission of the first mes sage over the Atlantic cable. The fact is that the war has so completely engrossed all our attention and watchfulness that matters of lesser importance are suffered to pass almost without notice. And yet, next to the success of the great struggle in which we are engaged, there is, perhaps, no event that is calculated to exerelse a greater influence on our future prosperity and welfare than this. It not only reduces from twenty-live days to as many minutes or less the communication with California, but it will in a very short time place us in telegraphic connection with Europe, China and Japan. The successful construction of the first period than the present, have peen hailed with ejoicings and celebrations from one end of the country to the other.

FALSE RUMORS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PLOCK DE.—A rumor has been circulated through the elegraph to the effect that the officers comnanding the vessels composing the British and French squadrons in these waters have lately held a meeting in reference to the raising of the blockade. We need scarcely point out the absurdity of such a statement, in the face of the ecent circulars of Lord Lyons and the French Minister of Marine, M. Rouher. The rumor, like nost others of the same class, has been set affont by cotton speculators and others interested in uthern exports. We should not have thought t worth while noticing it, but for the fact that in times like these there are many prone to take alarm at every unfavorable report that is circu-

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL

The past week has been devoted to operatic and " pres idigitatorial" benefits at the two academies. The great wizard, Herrmann, and the little witch, Keilogg, have been charming the money out of people's pockets after a fashion that renders the existence of hard times mythical. The spiendid houses which they have been drawing would almost lead to the conclusion that nobody has been hurt by the war. Certainly one of the most remarkable facts connected with a contest which makes such heavy demands on the resources of our community is that Mr. Ullman, who has experienced greater vicissiudes of fortune than any other operatic manager that we know of, should thus far have to say of the present sea

on that it is one of the most prosperous he has had.

The same statement would seem to apply to the other blaces of public amassment. All the theatres which—like irst class journals—give people the value of their money are reaping the benefit of it in full bouses. So ready same pieces run uninterruptedly at the principal houses for weeks together; a sure proof that, in theatrical parquire a rapid succession of novelties to stimulate its at-tendance. Can there be a more satisfactory evidence of the soundness of the financial policy of the government, which, in the midst of a stupendous civil war, has main-tained public confidence, and given people the courage to mjoy their usual amusements?
To night Donizetti's "Betly" and Victor Masses "Noces

le Jeannette" will be given at the Academy of Music for the second benefit of Mr. Ullman. Both pieces are novelties so far as our public is concerned, and will introduce Miss Hinkley and Miss Kellogg in new roles, the latter attempting for the first time the score of a French in the programme, and from the number of places already secured, the house promises to be the largest and most brilliant of the season.

Herrmann's benefit at the Brooklyn Academy on Sa-

turday night was very fairly attended, notwithstanding the rain. This was the last evening of his engagement here. Mr. Herrmann must have realized a handsome sum by his few weeks' performances, as on no night has he had an indifferent house. On Wednesday he goes to Philadelphia.

Mr. J. S. Clarke is filling the Winter Garden nightly

by his admirable performance of the character of Falem Scudder in Bourcicault's drams of "The Octoroon." Notwithstanding the long run which the piece had when first brought out, this remarkable personation has given it a renewed vitality, which promises to extend over several weeks. Although what is technically called a low come lian, Mr. Clarke exlibits in his Salem Scudder gifts which qualify him for the highest walks in his profession. He is one of the most promising young actors of the day—original and foreible in his reading of characters, and of a genial, racy humor which seizes at once upon the fancy of an audience. In most other respects the east of the piece is excellent. Mrs. Blake, as mistress of the plantation, acts the old Southern lady to perfection, and equally natural and effective is Miss Fanny Brown as the Southern belle. She combines great personal attractions with a fair share of stage ability, and gives promise of becoming in time one of the most pleasing actresses on our stage. W. C. Walcot, Jr., as Pete the negro, sustains the part admirably, and Miss A. Clifton, as the Octoroon, moved the audience and super A. China, as the second arrangements of the piece are skilfelly contrived and very effective. Altogother both the miss on score and acting fully sustain the reputation which the piece gained on its first production, and which was as much owing to these attractions as to the interest felt in Southern life. We anticipate for it a long

suce its career of uninterrupted success. It is not likely that it will be withdrawn for some weeks to come.

At Laura Keene's there is no change in the perform-nees. "The Seven Sons" still holds possession of the

The evergagement of Grisi for a series of farewell per-formances in the Northern States has created a good teal of discussion in musical circles. Some contoud that he step is an ill advised one, considering the uncertainty f operatic affairs at present, and the limited success that attended the representations in which she appeared here some eight years ago. To these objections it is replied that the evidences thus far show no falling off in the apport usually afforded to theatrical and musical enterments at this season of the year; that when Madame in operatic matters was but imperfectly formed rtist is disting tished above all others were appreciate: after assertion there can be no question. All the road progress that has been made by our community in criti-cal judgment, as connected with the Italian stage, as been acquired within the last dozen years. The generality of people can now appreciate accurately the difference between a more vocal-ist, such as Laborde and Gassier, both admirable in heir fine, and dramatic artists like Grisi, Gazzaniga and agrange. In the one class of singers a fine quality of improved by cultivation under competent teachis all that is required to enable them to attain the highest joint of success for which their capabiliies qualify them. But this is merely mechanical excelence, and can never place them in the first rank of the pro-fession. It is reserved for the dramatic singer, who, to fine musical endownments, must unite artistic inspirations and histrionic gifts of the first order to carry away the highest honors. Of all living vecalists Grisi combines these qualities in the greatest perfection. Though her roice is far from being what it was in the early part of her career, she still stands without a rival in Norma, Lucrezia, and other relas of the same tragic require-ments. The immense audiences that attended her fare-well performances in England, and the enthusiastic re-ception that has been given her in Italy, have naturally ed to the conclusion that a public which has made such rapid strides in musical cultivation as ours would desire hear once more the far-famed "Queen of Song" pre vious to her retirement from the stage. We are rejoiced at the prospect of her again coming among us, because it cannot but do a young musical community good to have an opportunity of comparing their judgments of pet singers with the great model who has so long held sway over the admiration of European audiences. Of the ial success of the short tour which Madame Gris projects to make here we should say that there is but ttle doubt. Six nights in each of our large cities will be oo brief a term to exhaust the powerful attraction wored by her performances, Mr. Keller announces a "Grand Union Concert," embracing sacred, patriotic and miscellaneous pieces, at the Academy of Music on Thursday next. He will be as

Messrs. Quint, Reichard, Mueller and Weinlich, with a ameroes chorus from the New York Harmonie Society and a picked orchestra of sixty performers. Mr. Keller was one of the twelve hundred unlucky competitors for the prize recently offered for a new national hymn, and takes this mode of appealing to the public from the deci-Miss leabella Hinkley will give two Operatic Concerts, Thursday and Saturday next, in Baltimore, and on Friday in Washington, in conjunction with Signors Erig-noli, Mancusi, Susini, Muzio and Herr Mollenhauer. The

sisted by Madame Johannsen, Madame Von Berkel, and

company will afterwards visit Newark, Hartford, Spring-Wooster, Providence and the principal Western The New Opera House, Buffalo, will be opened in the

commoneoment of December by Mr. Grau, and will be mangurated by a season of two weeks of Italian O era.

capacity at the Cooper Inviltute on Friday evening. To a capacity at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening. To a pretty and graceful person she unites a good veral organ, high intelligence and much postical feeling. Her readings from "The Hunchback" were singularly impressive, and the vivacity of her Resalind presented evidences of considerable comic power. Miss Hyde was assisted in her recitations by Professor Siddons (whose pupil she is) and Miss Fanny Siddons, who, though yet a child, manifected remarkable talent in her reading of Prince Arthur, Colia, and Helen.

The New Bowery will remain closed until the 2d of next month, to enable the proprietors to make some extensive alterations in the internal arrangements of the house. The pit is to be converted into a handsome parquet, and the upper tier into a commodious amphitheatre capable of scating fifteen hundred persons.

The Old Bowery reopens this evening with an equestrian combination composed of Stickney's National Circus and a number of European performers. A large portion of to-night's performances will consist of cavalry evolutions on a grand scale.

At Barnum's the new piece, "The Angel of Midnight,"

will be given every afternoon and evening during the weeks. The hippopotamus still continues the chief attraction in the Museum.

We notice no new feature in the programmes of the

we notice no new feature in the programme of concert halfs. They are all doing well.

Hooloy's Minstrels (late of Niblo's Saloon) open tonight at the Stuyvesant Institute, Griffin, Fox, Reed and Childs—those old established favorites—figuring, as usualin the bills.

At Bryants' the performances continue about the same The houses are excellent.

The Alleghanians and Swiss Bell Ringers continue nightly to discourse most elequent music at the Hope

The Parisian Cabinet of Anatomy, in Broadway, is at

uch success in the European cities.

Graman Theatricals.—The Stadt theatre has made

GERMAN TREATRICALS.—The Stadt theatre has made another artistic acquisition. A young actress from Hamburg is amounced to make her debut in Friedrich Von schiller's "Kabale und Liebe," and is expected to fill a long felt void in the personnel of that establishment. Another new piece, "The Peter Kronau; or, the Robber and his Portrait," is in preparation, and will be brought out for the benefit of Herr Fortner, on Wednesday. "The Postillon von Lonjumeau" is nearly ready, and will postively be presented on Thursday, on which occasion all the principal German singers in this city will assist. A representation of an operatio play by Kalib and Elmer's "Mozart Geige" secured a large receipt for the Stadt theatre last week. The latter drew an unusually Stadt theatre last week. The latter drew an unescally crowded house on the occasion of Miss Scheller's reap-

on Thursday, and "Betly" and the "Noces de Jeannette" on Friday, at the Academy of Music. The house was

Galignani, in its notice of the Paris Italian Opera, men' tions the rumored engagement of a young artist who, of her way to Italy, has been arrested by the offers of M. Calzado. If report, it adds, be not more than usually at fault, this young lady, who is American by birth, but fault, this young lady, who is American by birth, but Italian by education, promises to support the claims of her country against the most gifted daughters of the land of sous, Italy itself. The engagement not being quite completed, the direction has not yet published the name of their new candidate for musical fame.

A version of the old French vaudoville "Pourquoi" has been produced at the Strand theatre, London, under the title of different and for the land of the la

title of "Short and Sweet." It is from the pen of Mr Troughton, and has been well received.

A new American burlesque was to be brought out this

nonth at the Princess' theatre.

Rossini is about to give the public his latest compet-

ceau, written for a bass voice.

The Pyne and Harrison troupe were to open their sea son of English opera at Covent Garden on the 21st of the month. Among the new additions to the company are Madame Guerrabella, Miss Topham and Miss Jenny Mc-Lean. The production of a new opera by Mr. Howard Glover, "Ruy Blas," was to celebrate the opening night and an operatta by Mr. George Linley was to be given or the 22d. In the course of the season all the usual favorites are promised, and, in addition, Macfarren' "Robin Hood," a new opera by Balfe, to be entitled "The Puritan's Daughter," a remantic opera, the joint production of Mr. John Oxenford, Mr. Dien Bourctcault and Mr.

medict, with several other novelties A rival to Herrmann has sprung up in England. He call

self Signor Poletti.

Sunday Times. "He would greatly improve," it says "by coming down to the level of familiar conversation "by coming down to the level of familiar conversation and easy action, instead of maintaining the totics and atta-tudes of tragedy in a piece which, whatever its merits makes re-

makes no pretensions to classical majesty."

A new drama, by Mr. Marchant, entitled ri," has drawn considerable audiences to the Britannia The story is derived from incidents in the life of an Italia boy who was cruelly murdered, some years ago, in th ing situations, and was highly successful.

Of Edwin Booth's performance of the character of Si Giles Overreach one of the leading London critics says :-"As in his Shylock, there was a very creditable absence of rant and fury; but there was no striking signs of suprem talent, and still less of irresistible genius. The imper sonation was, in many respects, very good; in no respec could it be pronounced bad; but it was not marked by any qualities which can give it imposing individuality of

Mr. Ira Aldridge, the African Roscius, is making a moss successful tour through Russia. He has given nine rep resentations at Kieff, and been received with distinguished attention by some of the highest families of the country He has appointments at Moscow and St. Petersburg for twelve nights in each place. An English translation, minus the songs, of the French operata "Les Neces de Jeannette" has been brough out at the Princers' theatre, London. It is a more less

de rideau, not occupying more than half an hour in th A grand festival was to be given at the French Palas de l'Industrie on the 18th, 20th and 22d of this month in which 8,000 Orpheonists were to sing, and at which prizes were to be given to the successful competitors.

The celebrated Bouffe is said to be entirely recovered and is about to make his appearance at the Gymnase.

A new drama, by Mr. Courtney, is in rehearsal at the City of London. It bears the name of "The Battle with

The stage seems to be making progress in addition to the legitimate drama. In that far distan province of Great Britain a number of members of th ouse of Legislation, answering to the English House of Commons, have given an amateur performance of "The Merchant of Venice." The parts of Portia, Jessica and Nerisaa were filled by professional ladies. In addition to the play a prologue was delivered by the late Attorney General of the colony, and a very amusing epilogue was spoken by Mr. Pyke, a member of the Legislative Assem M. P.'s drew one of the most crowded houses which have been witnessed within the walls of the Theatre Royal, at though the prices were raised some fifty per cent. The object of this performance was to aid a subscription

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which had been commenced in Melbourne for the purpose of raising a monument to the memory of Shakspere in

PROBABLY PATAL STARBING CASE.—A row occurred at the corner of Pearl and Whitehall streets, on Saturday oven corner of Pearl and Whitehall streets, on Saturday even ing, which terminated rather seriously to one of the belli gerents, named John Cunningham. Knives were drawn it appears, and a general row ensued, in which Cunningham received two severe stabs at the hands of one Danie, Scilivan. The police arrested the assailant, and took the wounded man to the New York City Hospital. Cunning m was cut in the groin and abdomen, and the physi class say the chances are against his recovery. Sullivant does not deny his guilt, but seeks to shield himself by saying that his adversary struck him first, thereby provoking him to the commission of the dead.

SERENADE AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—On Saturday night a torchlight procession, accompanied by a squad of German Hessars, serenaded Colonel Schooning and Lieu-tenant Colonel L. Kaziniski at the Metropolitan Hotel.

New Countement.—On Friday and yesterday this city was flooded with counterfeit five dollar bills on the Bank of Syracuse. They are a fee similie of the genuine and well executed. There are, however, three distinct flaws in the counterfeit, by which it can at once be distinguished from the genuine-viz: the lower vignette, between the signatures, the counterfeit having an agricultural seeme, while the genuine is the "locks" of a canal, the modallion on the left, which in the count-rieit is very indistinct and poorly executed, and the paper, which is rough and coarse.